

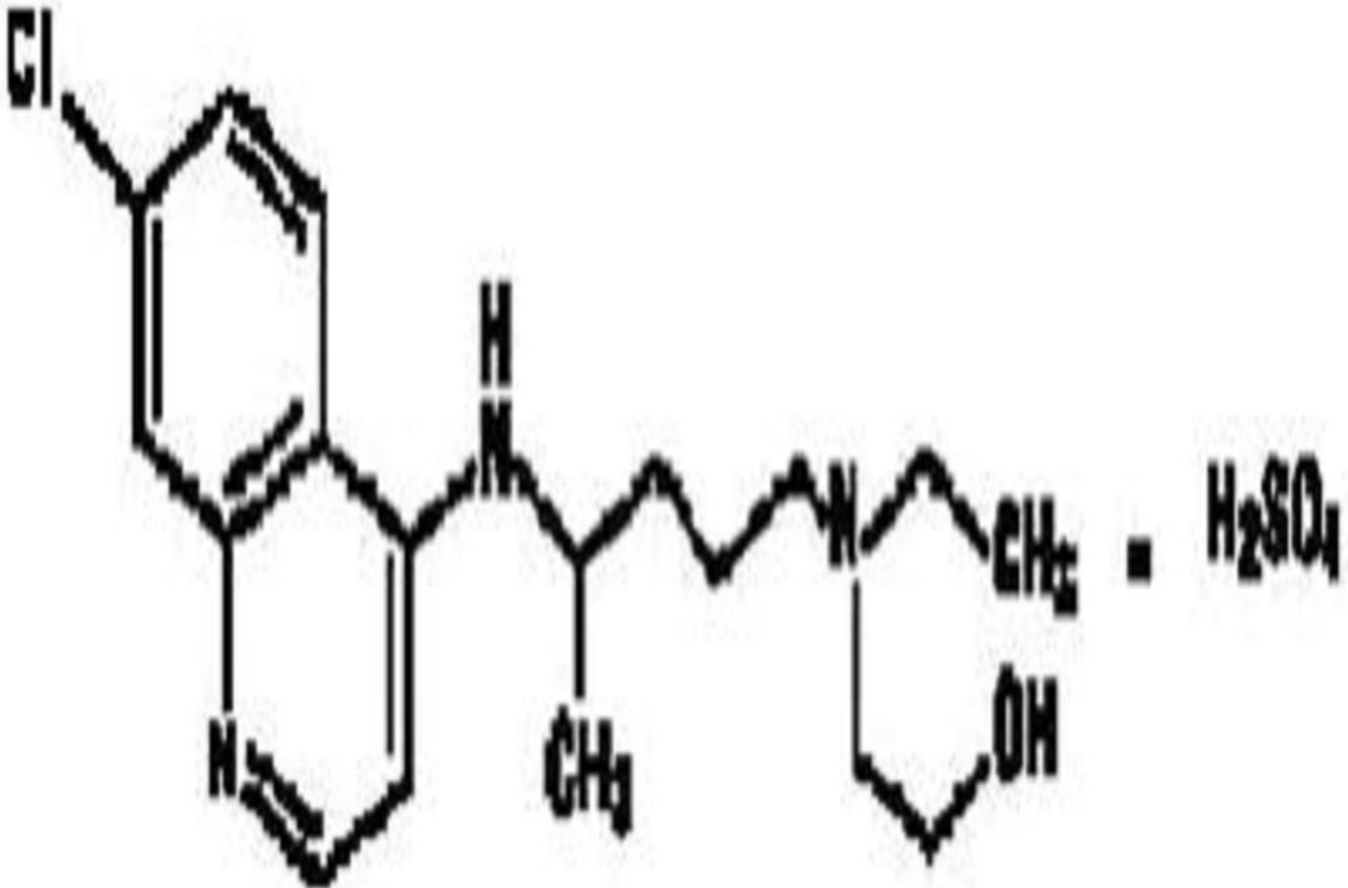
**HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE SULFATE - hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablet**  
**REMEDYREPACK INC.**

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**BOXED WARNING**

PHYSICIANS SHOULD COMPLETELY FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE COMPLETE CONTENTS OF THIS LEAFLET BEFORE PRESCRIBING HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE SULFATE TABLETS, USP.

**DESCRIPTION**



Molecular Formula: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>26</sub>ClN<sub>3</sub>O.H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>  
Molecular Weight of 433.95

Each tablet, for oral administration, contains 200 mg hydroxychloroquine sulfate, USP (equivalent to 155 mg base). In addition, each tablet contains the following Inactive Ingredients: colloidal silicon dioxide, dibasic calcium phosphate, hypromellose, macrogol/PEG 3350, magnesium stearate, polysorbate 80, pregelatinized starch, talc, and titanium dioxide.

## **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

The drug possesses antimalarial actions and also exerts a beneficial effect in lupus erythematosus (chronic discoid or systemic) and acute or chronic rheumatoid arthritis. The precise mechanism of action is not known.

## **INDICATIONS & USAGE**

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets, USP are indicated for the suppressive treatment and treatment of acute attacks of malaria due to *Plasmodium vivax*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*, and susceptible strains of *P. falciparum*. Hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets, USP are also indicated for the treatment of discoid and systemic lupus erythematosus, and rheumatoid arthritis.

## **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Use of this drug is contraindicated (1) in the presence of retinal or visual field changes attributable to any 4-aminoquinoline compound, (2) in patients with known hypersensitivity to 4-aminoquinoline compounds, and (3) for long-term therapy in children.

## **WARNINGS**

### **General**

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate is not effective against chloroquine-resistant strains of *P. falciparum*. Children are especially sensitive to the 4-aminoquinoline compounds. A number of fatalities have been reported following the accidental ingestion of chloroquine, sometimes in relatively small doses (0.75 g or 1 g in one 3-year-old child). Patients should be strongly warned to keep these drugs out of the reach of children.

Use of hydroxychloroquine sulfate in patients with psoriasis may precipitate a severe attack of psoriasis. When used in patients with porphyria the condition may be exacerbated. The preparation should not be used in these conditions unless in the judgment of the physician the benefit to the patient outweighs the possible hazard.

## **PREGNANCY**

Usage of this drug during pregnancy should be avoided except in the suppression or treatment of malaria when in the judgment of the physician the benefit outweighs the possible hazard. It should be noted that radioactively-tagged chloroquine administered intravenously to pregnant, pigmented CBA mice passed rapidly across the placenta. It accumulated selectively in the melanin structures of the fetal eyes and was retained in the ocular tissues for five months after the drug had been eliminated from the rest of the body.

## **PRECAUTIONS**

### **General**

Antimalarial compounds should be used with caution in patients with hepatic disease or alcoholism or in conjunction with known hepatotoxic drugs.

Periodic blood cell counts should be made if patients are given prolonged therapy. If any severe blood disorder appears which is not attributable to the disease under treatment, discontinuation of the drug should be considered. The drug should be administered with caution in patients having G-6-PD (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) deficiency.

## **OVERDOSAGE**

The 4-aminoquinoline compounds are very rapidly and completely absorbed after ingestion, and in accidental overdosage, or rarely with lower doses in hypersensitive patients, toxic symptoms may occur within 30 minutes. These consist of headache, drowsiness, visual disturbances, cardiovascular collapse, and convulsions, followed by sudden and early respiratory and cardiac arrest. The electrocardiogram may reveal atrial standstill, nodal rhythm, prolonged intraventricular conduction time, and progressive bradycardia leading to ventricular fibrillation and/or arrest. Treatment is symptomatic and must be prompt with immediate evacuation of the stomach by emesis (at home, before transportation to the hospital) or gastric lavage until the stomach is completely emptied. If finely powdered, activated charcoal is introduced by the stomach tube, after lavage, and within 30 minutes after ingestion of the tablets, it may inhibit further intestinal absorption of the drug. To be effective, the dose of activated charcoal should be at least five times the estimated dose of hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets that were ingested. Convulsions, if present, should be controlled before attempting gastric lavage. If due to cerebral stimulation, cautious administration of an ultrashort-acting barbiturate may be tried but, if due to anoxia, it should be corrected by oxygen administration, artificial respiration or, in shock with hypotension, by vasopressor therapy. Because of the importance of supporting respiration, tracheal intubation or tracheostomy, followed by gastric lavage, may also be necessary. Exchange transfusions have been used to reduce the level of 4-aminoquinoline drug in the blood.

A patient who survives the acute phase and is asymptomatic should be closely observed for at least six hours. Fluids may be forced, and sufficient ammonium chloride (8 g daily in divided doses for adults) may be administered for a few days to acidify the urine to help promote urinary excretion in cases of both overdosage and sensitivity.

## **MALARIA**

## **CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY**

Like chloroquine phosphate, USP, hydroxychloroquine sulfate is highly active against the erythrocytic forms of *P. vivax* and *malariae* and most strains of *P. falciparum* (but not the gametocytes of *P. falciparum*).

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate does not prevent relapses in patients with *vivax* or *malariae* malaria because it is not effective against exo-erythrocytic forms of the parasite, nor will it prevent *vivax* or *malariae* infection when administered as a prophylactic. It is highly effective as a suppressive agent in patients with *vivax* or *malariae* malaria, in terminating acute attacks, and significantly lengthening the interval between treatment and relapse. In patients with *falciparum* malaria, it abolishes the acute attack and effects complete cure of the infection, unless due to a resistant strain of *P. falciparum*.

## **INDICATIONS AND USAGE**

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets, USP are indicated for the treatment of acute attacks and suppression of malaria.

## **WARNINGS**

In recent years, it has been found that certain strains of *P. falciparum* have become resistant to 4-aminoquinoline compounds (including hydroxychloroquine) as shown by the fact that normally adequate doses have failed to prevent or cure clinical malaria or parasitemia. Treatment with quinine or other specific forms of therapy is therefore advised for patients infected with a resistant strain of parasites.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Following the administration in doses adequate for the treatment of an acute malarial attack, mild and transient headache, dizziness, and gastrointestinal complaints (diarrhea, anorexia, nausea, abdominal cramps and, on rare occasions, vomiting) may occur. Cardiomyopathy has been rarely reported with high daily dosages of hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets.

## **DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION**

One tablet of 200 mg of hydroxychloroquine sulfate, USP is equivalent to 155 mg base.

Malaria: Suppression: In adults, 400 mg (=310 mg base) on exactly the same day of each week. In infants and children, the weekly suppressive dosage is 5 mg, calculated as base, per kg of body weight, but should not exceed the adult dose regardless of weight.

If circumstances permit, suppressive therapy should begin two weeks prior to exposure. However, failing this, in adults an initial double (loading) dose of 800 mg (=620 mg base), or in children 10 mg base/kg may be taken in two divided doses, six hours apart. The suppressive therapy should be continued for eight weeks after leaving the endemic area.

Treatment of the acute attack: In adults, an initial dose of 800 mg (=620 mg base) followed by 400 mg (=310 mg base) in six to eight hours and 400 mg (=310 mg base) on each of two consecutive days (total 2 g hydroxychloroquine sulfate, USP or 1.55 g base). An alternative method, employing a single dose of 800 mg (=620 mg base), has also proved effective.

First dose: 10 mg base per kg (but not exceeding a single dose of 620 mg base).

Second dose: 5 mg base per kg (but not exceeding a single dose of 310 mg base) 6 hours after first dose.

Third dose: 5 mg base per kg 18 hours after second dose.

Fourth dose: 5 mg base per kg 24 hours after third dose.

For radical cure of vivax and malariae malaria concomitant therapy with an 8-aminoquinoline compound is necessary.

## **LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**

## **INDICATIONS & USAGE**

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets, USP are useful in patients with the following disorders who have not responded satisfactorily to drugs with less potential for serious side effects: lupus erythematosus (chronic discoid and systemic) and acute or chronic rheumatoid arthritis.

## **WARNINGS**

PHYSICIANS SHOULD COMPLETELY FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE COMPLETE CONTENTS OF THIS LEAFLET BEFORE PRESCRIBING HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE SULFATE TABLETS, USP

Irreversible retinal damage has been observed in some patients who had received long-term or high-dosage 4-aminoquinoline therapy for discoid and systemic lupus erythematosus, or rheumatoid arthritis. Retinopathy has been reported to be dose-related.

When prolonged therapy with any antimalarial compound is contemplated, initial (base line) and periodic (every three months) ophthalmologic examinations (including visual acuity, expert slit-lamp, funduscopy, and visual field tests) should be performed.

If there is any indication of abnormality in the visual acuity, visual field, or retinal macular areas (such as pigmentary changes, loss of foveal reflex), or any visual symptoms (such as light flashes and streaks) which are not fully explainable by difficulties of accommodation or corneal opacities, the drug should be discontinued immediately and the patient closely observed for possible progression. Retinal changes (and visual disturbances) may progress even after cessation of therapy.

All patients on long-term therapy with this preparation should be questioned and examined periodically, including the testing of knee and ankle reflexes, to detect any evidence of muscular weakness. If weakness occurs, discontinue the drug.

In the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, if objective improvement (such as reduced joint swelling, increased mobility) does not occur within six months, the drug should be discontinued. Safe use of the drug in the treatment of juvenile arthritis has not been established.

## **PRECAUTIONS**

Dermatologic reactions to hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets may occur and, therefore, proper care should be exercised when they were administered to any patient receiving a drug with a significant tendency to produce dermatitis.

The methods recommended for early diagnosis of "chloroquine retinopathy" consist of (1) fundusoscopic examination of the macula for fine pigmentary disturbances or loss of the foveal reflex and (2) examination of the central visual field with a small red test object for pericentral or paracentral scotoma or determination of retinal thresholds to red. Any unexplained visual symptoms, such as light flashes or streaks should also be regarded with suspicion as possible manifestations of retinopathy.

If serious toxic symptoms occur from overdosage or sensitivity, it has been suggested that ammonium chloride (8 g daily in divided doses for adults) be administered orally three or four days a week for several months after therapy has been stopped, as acidification of the urine increases renal excretion of the 4-aminoquinoline compounds by 20 to 90 percent. However, caution must be exercised in patients with impaired renal function and/or metabolic acidosis.

## **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Not all of the following reactions have been observed with every 4-aminoquinoline compound during long-term therapy, but they have been reported with one or more and should be borne in mind when drugs of this class are administered. Adverse effects with different compounds vary in type and frequency.

**CNS Reactions:** Irritability, nervousness, emotional changes, nightmares, psychosis, headache, dizziness, vertigo, tinnitus, nystagmus, nerve deafness, convulsions, ataxia.

**Neuromuscular Reactions:** Skeletal muscle palsies or skeletal muscle myopathy or neuromyopathy leading to progressive weakness and atrophy of proximal muscle groups which may be associated with mild sensory changes, depression of tendon reflexes and abnormal nerve conduction.

### **Ocular Reactions:**

1. Ciliary body: Disturbance of accommodation with symptoms of blurred vision. This reaction is dose-related and reversible with cessation of therapy.

2. Cornea: Transient edema, punctate to lineal opacities, decreased corneal sensitivity. The corneal changes, with or without accompanying symptoms (blurred vision, halos around lights, photophobia), are fairly common, but reversible. Corneal deposits may appear as early as three weeks following initiation of therapy.

The incidence of corneal changes and visual side effects appears to be considerably lower with hydroxychloroquine than with chloroquine.

**C. Retina:**

**Macula:** Edema, atrophy, abnormal pigmentation (mild pigment stippling to a "bull's-eye" appearance), loss of foveal reflex, increased macular recovery time following exposure to a bright light (photo-

stress test), elevated retinal threshold to red light in macular, paramacular, and peripheral retinal areas. Other fundus changes include optic disc pallor and atrophy, attenuation of retinal arterioles, fine granular pigmentary disturbances in the peripheral retina and prominent choroidal patterns in advanced stage.

D. Visual field defects: Pericentral or paracentral scotoma, central scotoma with decreased visual acuity, rarely field constriction, abnormal color vision.

The most common visual symptoms attributed to the retinopathy are: reading and seeing difficulties (words, letters, or parts of objects missing), photophobia, blurred distance vision, missing or blacked out areas in the central or peripheral visual field, light flashes and streaks.

Patients with retinal changes may have visual symptoms or may be asymptomatic (with or without visual field changes). Rarely scotomatous vision or field defects may occur without obvious retinal change. Retinopathy may progress even after the drug is discontinued. In a number of patients, early retinopathy (macular pigmentation sometimes with central field defects) diminished or regressed completely after therapy was discontinued. Paracentral scotoma to red targets (sometimes called "premaculopathy") is indicative of early retinal dysfunction which is usually reversible with cessation of therapy.

Dermatologic Reactions: Bleaching of hair, alopecia, pruritus, skin and mucosal pigmentation, photosensitivity, and skin eruptions (urticarial, morbilliform, lichenoid, maculopapular, purpuric, erythema annulare centrifugum, Stevens Johnson-syndrome, acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis, and exfoliative dermatitis).

Hematologic Reactions: Various blood dyscrasias such as aplastic anemia, agranulocytosis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia (hemolysis in individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G-6-PD) deficiency).

Gastrointestinal Reactions: Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Isolated cases of abnormal liver function and fulminant hepatic failure.

Allergic reactions: Urticaria, angioedema and bronchospasm have been reported.

Miscellaneous Reactions: Weight loss, lassitude, exacerbation or precipitation of porphyria and nonlight-sensitive psoriasis.

Cardiomyopathy has been rarely reported with high daily dosages of hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets.

## **DOSAGE & ADMINISTRATION**

One tablet of hydroxychloroquine sulfate, USP 200 mg, is equivalent to 155 mg base.

Lupus erythematosus: Initially, the average adult dose is 400 mg (=310 mg base) once or twice daily. This may be continued for several weeks or months, depending on the response of the patient. For prolonged maintenance therapy, a smaller dose, from 200 mg to 400 mg (=155 mg to 310 mg base) daily will frequently suffice.

The incidence of retinopathy has been reported to be higher when this maintenance dose is exceeded.

Rheumatoid arthritis: The compound is cumulative in action and will require several weeks to exert its beneficial therapeutic effects, whereas minor side effects may occur relatively early. Several months of therapy may be required before maximum effects can be obtained. If objective improvement (such as reduced joint swelling, increased mobility) does not occur within six months, the drug should be discontinued. Safe use of the drug in the treatment of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis has not been established.

Initial dosage - In adults, from 400 mg to 600 mg (=310 mg to 465 mg base) daily, each dose to be taken with a meal or a glass of milk. In a small percentage of patients, troublesome side effects may require temporary reduction of the initial dosage. Later (usually from five to ten days), the dose may gradually be increased to the optimum response level, often without return of side effects.

Maintenance dosage - When a good response is obtained (usually in four to twelve weeks), the dosage is reduced by 50 percent and continued at a usual maintenance level of 200 mg to 400 mg (=155 mg to 310 mg base) daily, each dose to be taken with a meal or a glass of milk. The incidence of retinopathy has been reported to be higher when this maintenance dose is exceeded.

Should a relapse occur after medication is withdrawn, therapy may be resumed or continued on an intermittent schedule if there are no ocular contraindications.

## **HOW SUPPLIED**

Hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablets, USP are white, to off-white, capsule-shaped tablets, debossed with "HCQS" on one side and plain on the reverse side and are available in bottles of 10, 100, 500 and 1000. Each tablet contains 200 mg hydroxychloroquine sulfate, USP (equivalent to 155 mg base).

NDC 63304-296-03 Bottles of 10

NDC 63304-296-01 Bottles of 100

NDC 63304-296-05 Bottles of 500

NDC 63304-296-10 Bottles of 1000

Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP/NF.

Store at 20- 25(68- 77excursions permitted to 15- 30(59- 86[See USP Controlled Room Temperature].

Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects at 1-800-FDA-1088.

Manufactured for:

Ranbaxy Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Jacksonville, FL 32257 USA

By: Ipca Laboratories Limited

48, Kandivli Ind. Estate, Mumbai 400 067, India

May 2009

## **PACKAGE LABEL.PRINCIPAL DISPLAY PANEL SECTION**

DRUG: Hydroxychloroquine Sulfate

GENERIC: Hydroxychloroquine Sulfate

DOSAGE: TABLET

ADMINISTRATION: ORAL

NDC: 49349-162-02

STRENGTH:200 mg

COLOR: white

SHAPE: CAPSULE

SCORE: No score

SIZE: 14 mm

IMPRINT: 30

QTY: 30

**HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE 200MG**  
**SULFATE TAB**

**QTY:00030**

**NDC#:49349-0162-02**

**INT:TB**

**EXPIRES:09/15/2009**

**ID#:HCQS**

**LOT#:012345**

**DIST:IPCA LABORATORIES MUMBAI 400067 INDIA**

**MFG:RANBAXY PHARMA JACKSONVILLE FL 32257**

A. Caution Federal law prohibits transfer of this drug to any person other than for whom it was prescribed.

B. Store at a temperature between 15 degree C and 30 degree C (59 degree F and 86 degree F) {see USP}

C. Re-packaged by: RemedyRepack 655 Kolter Dr., Indiana, PA 15701, 1-724-465-8762







## HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE SULFATE

hydroxychloroquine sulfate tablet

### Product Information

<b>Product Type</b>	HUMAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG	<b>Item Code (Source)</b>	NDC:49349- 162(NDC:63304-296)
<b>Route of Administration</b>	ORAL	<b>DEA Schedule</b>	

### Active Ingredient/Active Moiety

Ingredient Name	Basis of Strength	Strength
HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE SULFATE (UNII: 8Q2869CNVH) (HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE - UNII:4QWG6N8QKH)	HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE SULFATE	200 mg

## Inactive Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Strength
ANHYDROUS DIBASIC CALCIUM PHOSPHATE (UNII: L11K75P92J)	
HYPROMELLOSE 2910 (6 MPAS) (UNII: 0WZ8WG20P6)	
MAGNESIUM STEARATE (UNII: 70097M6I30)	
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 3350 (UNII: G2M7P15E5P)	
POLYSORBATE 80 (UNII: 6OZP39ZG8H)	
SILICON DIOXIDE (UNII: ETJ7Z6XBU4)	
STARCH, CORN (UNII: O8232NY3SJ)	
TALC (UNII: 7SEV7J4R1U)	
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (UNII: 15FIX9V2JP)	

## Product Characteristics

Color	white	Score	no score
Shape	CAPSULE (TABLET)	Size	14mm
Flavor		Imprint Code	HCQS
Contains			

## Packaging

#	Item Code	Package Description	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
1	NDC:49349-162-02	30 in 1 BLISTER PACK		

## Marketing Information

Marketing Category	Application Number or Monograph Citation	Marketing Start Date	Marketing End Date
ANDA	ANDA040766	04/13/2011	

**Labeler** - REMEDYREPACK INC. (829572556)

Revised: 4/2011

REMEDYREPACK INC.